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## SHORT-SKIRT OPATHY.

Take a pretty girl,  
The prettier the better,  
But novel and love-letter;  
Let her go to play,  
Circuses and dances,  
Fill her heart with love,  
Murder and Rumanes.

Furnish her with boxes  
Too numerous to mention,  
Send her to attend  
Each "Woman's Rights" Convention,  
Honor her to death,  
Witness she has the vapors,  
Verses let her write  
For magazines and papers.

Fill her with her charms  
On every occasion,  
Make her "talents" rare  
The theme of conversation,  
Let her affairs of state  
And politics be taught her—  
She'll wear "short skirts and pants,"  
Or at least, she "enter."

ABUSE OF WORDS.—The Montreal  
Courier has a dissertation on this sub-  
ject, from which we make the following  
extracts:

It would be impossible in one short  
article to enumerate the multitude of in-  
stances in which an abuse of words  
takes place in writing or conversation,  
either by admitting slang phrases, or by  
deflecting certain words from their legi-  
timate and original meaning. A man  
who hates you and slanders you behind  
your back, will take you by the hand  
in the market place or on the street  
with a "Dear Sir, how do you do, it's  
so long since I saw you," and another  
writes you a note commencing, "My  
Dear Sir," and then threatens you with  
utter ruin if you do not pay a certain  
sum of money in a given time, and ends  
with being "Your most obedient ser-  
vant." Surely these every day instances  
exhibit, at the very least, a gross abuse  
of words. There is an abuse of certain  
words, though of a more innocent char-  
acter, is nevertheless utterly adverse to  
the refined and proper use of the Eng-  
lish language. To exemplify this, let us  
take the word beautiful. When an  
English lady calls a rose "beautiful,"  
she refers solely to its shape or size and  
not, but a Canadian lady using the same  
phrase means to praise its perfume;  
thus we have "beautiful" better "beau-  
tiful" fruit, "beautiful" bread—all such  
expressions being made in reference to  
the taste of these edibles; whereas, in  
pure English, the word beautiful refers  
solely to the color. Even the adverbial  
turn of this expression, so often heard in  
Canada, is never used by the well edu-  
cated in England. It is an uncommon  
thing to hear a person in this country  
say, "that rose smells beautiful," "this  
apple tastes beautiful," by all which ex-  
pressions the adjective is abused and de-  
flected from its pure English meaning.  
It is not even enough in the above sen-  
tences to say, "this apple tastes beau-  
tifully," because such an expression is  
equally faulty—the adverb under the  
same law as the adjective. All such  
adjectives or adverbs as beautiful, de-  
licious, magnificent, magnificently, &c.,  
have reference only to the sense of sight,  
never to those of smelling or tasting.  
To say, therefore, that anything tastes  
or smells beautiful, or is beautiful, is  
as absurd as to say that it looks like  
bitter or sour. Another error is to use  
the word expect for suspect or suppose;  
for instance, "Are these apples ripe?"  
"I expect (suppose) they are." "Is  
this river deep?" "I expect (suspect or  
suppose) it is."

RICH MEN IN NEW YORK.—A cor-  
respondent of the Oswego Times thus  
speaks of three rich men in New York:

Stewart, the merchant-prince, Dr.  
Moffat, and Wm. B. Astor, are mon-  
opolizing nearly the whole of Broadway,  
both above, around, and under ground.  
They are generally reputed to be the  
richest trio in the city. Which is the  
wealthiest I can't say. It appears from  
a statement made by the deputy receiver  
of taxes, that Mr. Astor is possessed  
of property to the amount of \$2,000,000  
and that his yearly taxes amount to the  
sum of \$80,000. If that is the case,  
all he is worth, Dr. Moffat is the richer  
man of the two; but the probability is,  
that Mr. Astor is worth over \$3,000,000.

Dr. Moffat's dwelling house, with  
its out-buildings, is valued at \$185,000,  
and he owns other property in the city  
to the amount of over a million and a  
half. Besides this, he owns a bank in  
Wall street, and farms almost innum-  
erable, within a hundred miles of New  
York. His "Life Pills" and "Pho-  
nix Bitters" yield him a vast revenue,  
which, in addition to his rents and in-  
terest of money loaned, renders his in-  
come truly enormous. Stewart is said  
to be worth \$3,000,000. He does

business of over \$2,000,000 a year,  
which means an income of over  
\$200,000. Dr. Moffat is nearly  
50 years of age. Astor is about 45,  
and Dr. Moffat is about 30 and 35  
years old, and the doctor has the ad-  
vantage of being the youngest.

## DIANE'S SPEECH.

At the celebration at Dunkirk, N. Y.,  
on the occasion of the opening of the  
Eric Railroad, after the President and  
other big "pale faces" had made speech-  
es, Dr. Wilson, a Cayuga Chief of con-  
siderable notoriety, addressed the mul-  
titude. We believe it was pretty gen-  
erally admitted to be the best speech of  
the day. We make an extract from it  
as reported for the *Journal*:

Fellow Citizens.—I am a Cayuga,  
and regular descendant from the pure  
stock of Native Americans. Gentle-  
men have boasted here tonight about  
Democracy; but democracy was estab-  
lished long before the pale face  
came upon these shores. My ancestors  
were democrats long before the arts of  
civilization drove them from their hunt-  
ing grounds, and the quiet possession of  
their forest homes. The orator from  
Kentucky, who addressed you to-night,  
said that the pale face came here a  
mere landlubber, and had grown to be a  
great nation; but he forgot to tell you  
that when they landed upon these shores  
helpless and in the mist of human kind-  
ness that he took them to his wigwam, spread  
before them his amplest hospitalities,  
and entertained them as brothers.

Fellow citizens, I am "to the manor  
born," I have no foreign prejudices to  
overcome. My nation can trace its his-  
tory back to a period when the territory  
dotted by your proud cities and villages,  
was covered by the primeval forest. It  
has not meddled with the politics of the  
pale face, and I think that gentlemen  
who have talked here to-night, about  
Whigs and Democrats had better have  
left their politics at home. [Cries of  
good, that's right.] The pale face has  
completed a mighty work. He has  
overcome the most imposing natural  
barriers; he has pierced the valleys of  
the Delaware, Susquehanna, Choptank  
and Alleghany, and levelled the hills  
which were roamed by my ancestors  
centuries ago. Now their descendants  
marvel at the doings of the mighty pale  
face. Our little ones are frightened at  
the fire, smoke and speed of your iron  
horse, and run to us for protection.

But I trust the spirit of my ancestors  
looks down with pride upon the doings  
of the mighty pale face. They cannot  
but be proud to see him accomplish his  
great destiny; to see him fly from hill  
to valley and ride upon the wings of  
the lightning. If the *New York Tri-  
bune* is to be believed he has carried his  
enterprise even beyond this world, and  
receives communications from inhabi-  
tants of the other world. I tried a short  
time since to get communications from  
my friends in the land of the Great Spirit,  
but they had learned the language of  
the pale face since they arrived there,  
and could not understand the idiom  
of the Cayuga. [Uproarious laugh-  
ter.]

But, fellow citizens, in behalf of my  
tribe, I come to congratulate you upon  
the completion of your great work.—  
Your passage thro' our territory amazed  
my people; all nature seemed to  
shake as you thundered along, and the  
gigantic oak and lofty pine bowed in  
token of your triumph. But the heart of  
the Cayuga is warm, and he greets and  
welcomes you to this country. [Pro-  
longed Applause.]

Dr. W. then presented to President  
Loder a banner from the Cayuga tribe,  
upon which was inscribed the pipe of  
peace, their national emblem. He ac-  
companied the presentation with a few  
appropriate remarks, to which Mr. Loder  
briefly responded.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RIVERS.  
—In the memoranda of Dr. Breck-  
enridge's travels in Europe, some  
ten years ago, the following anecdote  
occurs:

A gentleman like and well informed  
Englishman, who was in the stage with  
me, and who found out I was an  
American, after dilating on the great-  
ness and beauties, the Majesty, in  
short, of noblest of British Rivers,  
the Thames, concluded thus:  
"Sir, it may seem almost incredi-  
ble, but it is nevertheless true, that  
this prodigious stream is, from its  
mouth to its source, not much, if at  
all, short of one hundred and fifty  
miles long."

I looked steadfastly in his face, to  
see if he jests; but the gravity of  
deep conviction was upon it. Indeed  
John Bull never jests. After com-  
posing myself a moment, I said:  
"Have you ever heard of the O-  
hio?"

He slowly responded:  
"I think I have."  
"Perhaps of the Mississippi?"  
"Certainly of the Mississippi?"  
"O yes, yes."  
"Well, sir, a man will descend the  
Ohio in a steamboat of the largest  
class, a thousand miles."

"Of what, sir, how many, sir?"  
"A thousand miles; and there he

will meet another steamboat of the  
same class, which has come in an op-  
posite direction twelve hundred miles  
down the Missouri; and then, after  
going fifteen hundred miles more,  
down the Mississippi, he may see that  
flood of waters disembogued by fifty  
channels into the sea."

I had made up my mind to be con-  
sidered a cheat; so I went calmly  
and emphatically through the state-  
ment. As I progressed, my com-  
panion seemed somewhat disposed to  
take my story as a personal affront;  
but at its close he let down his visage  
into a contemptuous pout, and regu-  
larly cut my acquaintance.

POSTAGE UNDER THE NEW LAW.  
Decisions under the new Postage Act  
made by the Postmaster General,  
after consulting with the Attorney  
General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 11.  
The postage on all bound books and  
on all other printed matter, except  
newspapers and periodicals published  
at intervals not exceeding three  
months, and sent from the office of  
publication to actual and bona fide  
subscribers, must be prepaid.

If the amount paid and marked on  
such printed matter is not sufficient  
to pay the whole postage due, the ex-  
cess of weight beyond that paid for  
it is to be charged with double the rate  
which would have been charged if pre-  
paid, and the postage on such excess  
collected at the office of delivery.

If by the neglect of a postmaster  
such matter is sent without any pre-  
payment, the double prepaid rate  
must be collected on delivery.

Postage must be charged on all let-  
ters, newspapers and other matter ac-  
cording to the distance on the route  
by which they are forwarded; and  
this (unless otherwise directed by the  
sender) must be the route by which  
they will soonest reach their destina-  
tion, although that may not be the  
shortest route.

On letters to and from Great Brit-  
ain (and the continent of Europe if  
sent through England) the rates of  
postage and modes of rating will be  
the same as heretofore, except as to  
or from California and Oregon, in re-  
spect to which special instructions will  
be hereafter given.

On all letters to or from the con-  
tinent of Europe, not sent through Eng-  
land, the United States and sea post-  
age will in all cases be combined, and  
will be twenty cents the single rate,  
without regard to the distance the  
same are carried within the United  
States. The modes of rating will be  
the same as heretofore. (Full tabu-  
lar statements in regard to the rates  
of postage, both foreign and inland,  
will soon be published.)

Subscribers to periodicals, to obtain  
the benefit of the provision in regard  
to pre payment, must pay the full  
quarter's postage before the delivery  
of the first number, when there are  
several numbers to be delivered dur-  
ing the quarter. If, by reason of any  
increase in the size of the periodical,  
or otherwise, it shall appear that the  
whole quarter's postage was not so  
paid in advance, the subscriber will  
lose the benefit of prepayment, and  
the numbers received during the  
whole quarter will be charged with the  
double and unpaid rate, and the sub-  
scriber will be credited with only the  
amount paid in advance.

Under the provisions of the second  
section of the new postage act, no  
newspapers other than those pub-  
lished weekly only, are entitled to cir-  
culate free of postage in the counties  
where published. The office of pub-  
lication is the office where the news-  
paper is printed.

In determining newspaper postage,  
the distances are to be computed from  
the office of publication, and not from  
the county line of the county in which  
the paper is published; and the dis-  
tance is to be computed over the route  
on which it is carried.

Newspapers published weekly only  
in a county adjoining the Canada line  
may be sent free to Canada, provided  
they do not leave the county of pub-  
lication until they cross the line into  
Canada.

Newspaper publishers may send  
and receive their exchange news-  
papers to and from Canada free of  
charge.

A newspaper is not a periodical,  
within the meaning and intent of the  
provision which requires the postage  
on periodicals to be paid in advance,  
and declares that the postage thereon  
shall be one-half of the rates pre-  
viously specified in the second section  
of the act. All subscribers to news-  
papers were and still are required by  
the provisions of the thirtieth section  
of the act of March, 1825, to pay one  
quarter's postage in advance; but by  
so doing they are not entitled to have  
the postage reduced below the estab-  
lished rates.

Payments in advance on news-  
papers and periodicals can only be made  
by the subscribers at the post offices

where they are to be delivered.

The postage on newspapers, period-  
icals and other matter not chargeable  
with letter postage, when sent out of  
the United States, must be prepaid  
at the full rate. Publishers may pre-  
pay postage on their issues, but can  
have no deduction of postage on ac-  
count of such prepayment.

When a periodical is published on-  
ly quarterly, the actual and bona fide  
subscriber for such periodical may  
pay in advance, and have the benefit  
of the advance payment, provided he  
pays to the postmaster at the office  
where he is to receive the periodical  
before its delivery. If a periodical  
is published less frequently than quar-  
terly, the postage must be prepaid  
at the full rate.

Letters mailed before the 1st day  
of July, though delivered after, will,  
in all cases, be charged with postage  
at the rates in force at the time of the  
mailing thereof.

N. K. HALL, P. M. General.

On the 29th ult., an old man of 70  
years, in Asherville, N. N., knocked  
out the brains of his daughter with a  
bludgeon, and then cut his own throat.  
Insanity is assigned as the cause.

## The Rutland Herald

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

### THE FOURTH.

We have lacked the requisite help  
to issue our paper seasonably for two  
or three weeks past, and as the 4th  
is considered by all printers "the best  
in the world" to celebrate—we are  
compelled to send out a half sheet  
this week. We do this reluctantly,  
but have made arrangements for per-  
manent help in future—and unless  
greatly disappointed, our subscribers  
shall be served seasonably hereafter.

ANOTHER BOLT FROM THE  
FREE SOIL PLATFORM.—NOISE  
AND CONFUSION IN THE RANKS  
EXPECTED.

Hon. Lucius B. Peck, nominated for  
Governor by the free soil convention at  
Burlington, declines to be a candidate,  
and gives his reasons in a letter in the  
*Montpelier Patriot*:

He says that he cannot assent to the  
resolutions passed by the convention,  
inasmuch as he believes the Fugitive  
Slave law to be constitutional, and he  
cannot admit that the act passed by the  
last Legislature, authorizing the State  
courts to take by habeas corpus a slave  
out of the hands of United States officers,  
is a just exercise of the powers of the  
State.

The disarrangement of the Union  
free soil platform, by this shipping off  
of the principle plank brings confu-  
sion and dismay into the ranks of the  
newly formed brotherhood of mixed  
material—and it is to be feared that the  
"fold" wherein so lately dwelt so much of  
harmony and love, will soon give an ex-  
hibition of angry strife and contention  
hardly compatible with the loving pro-  
fessions so freely and fully made since  
the ratification of their unnatural con-  
nection. Under the circumstances this  
is not surprising. With such "lions"  
and such "lambs" as constitute the new  
free soil party a perfect millennium could  
hardly have been expected under the  
circumstances. That Mr. Peck had a  
right to decline, all admit. But how  
provoking! say the "lions," when we  
had so handsomely led the "lambs" blind-  
ly into the fold, and how presumptuous  
to expose our incapacity, by placing us  
in such a position.

Now it is hardly to be supposed—af-  
ter the credulity already exhibited by  
the Whig portion of the free soil party  
—that any duplicity on the part of their  
lion guides can arouse them to a full  
sense of their true position—and it is  
therefore to be expected that they will  
"play out" the Jackall part allotted to  
them in the farce they are performing.

That Mr. Peck would decline this nom-  
ination was as well known by the loco-  
foco leaders of this party before the  
convention as now—but it was not  
deemed proper that the other wing  
should understand the game to be play-  
ed upon them in order to draw them  
still closer to the simon pure democracy,  
and it only remains to be seen now,  
whether Miss Free Soil has been suffi-  
ciently drilled to warrant her intro-  
duction into full fellowship with the old  
Hunker democrats—or whether a new  
"chassee de chasse" is to be performed  
before all turn partners in places.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We take from  
the *Memphis Eagle* of the 3d inst., the  
following paragraph touching a speech  
made by the Hon. T. P. Stanton, the  
Locofoco candidate for Congress in that  
District, at Brownsville, during the last  
days of May:

He (Stanton) said he was in favor  
of a line of steamships to Liberia, or, as  
it is nicknamed, "The Ebony Line." The  
establishment of this, he said, was the  
best means of getting rid of the free  
negroes of the country, who are very  
injurious to our slave population, and,  
furthermore, he could see no difference  
between carrying a free negro to Africa,  
and bringing a German or Irishman  
to this country [Cries.]

There is a Democratic compliment to  
our foreign population for you. Had a  
Whig made such a comparison, the  
whole pack from the kennel of Locofoco  
would have set up a howl, the  
sounds of which would not have died  
away until democracy

## THE STATE CONVENTION.

The official proceedings of the con-  
vention reached us in a ship too late for  
publication this week. Having already  
published the Resolutions and the more  
material part of these proceedings we  
shall defer the remainder for our next.  
We feel gratified to learn that the con-  
vention was fully attended—that the  
utmost harmony prevailed, and we are  
more than gratified to see that the Res-  
olution adopted meet with the univer-  
sal approval of every Whig paper in  
the State. And well they may. They  
are in sentiment precisely the same as  
of days past—and such as have in all  
time heretofore been sustained by the  
intelligent and patriotic Whigs of the  
State. Decidedly anti-slavery in their  
character, they still carry with them  
the conservative quality which gives  
them more force, and which adds to the  
dignity and harmony of the party.

With such a ticket as is now present-  
ed, and with the old platform to stand  
upon the whigs have only to organize  
and go to work to secure to themselves a  
glorious victory.

CANDIDATE WANTED.—In conse-  
quence of the refusal of the Hon. Mr.  
Peck to stand as candidate for Gov-  
ernor on the free soil ticket, that party  
are in want of a suitable person to  
stand up, to be knocked down, at the  
coming election. All the require-  
ments asked is that the candidate of  
forcing himself shall be sound in his  
locofoco principles and an artful dod-  
ger in all matters pertaining to the  
Slavery question. None other need  
apply.

What the Whig party will do is not  
difficult to predict. Distracted and  
divided as they now appear, as fierces-  
ly as now rage the "war of roses," the  
oil will be turned upon the surface  
in due time, and "harmonious whig-  
gery" divested of their principles,  
which always cause contention  
in their ranks, will again march forth  
hand in hand, to achieve another most  
"glorious triumph" by seeing the  
"star that never sets" again. They  
there will be a shout, a proclamation  
that "the Dutch have taken Holland,"  
a distribution of offices to the amount  
of four shillings, and again will the  
discordant organs of this capricious  
party begin to pipe their envy, jeal-  
ousy and hatred for one another.

[Woodstock Age.]

True as "gospel preaching" is every  
word of the above. We knew that  
our friend of the "Age," was exceed-  
ing clever in many things—but that  
he was so favored with a spirit of di-  
vision, we did not dream of.

In accordance with the predictions  
of the Age, the "locos" have already  
been emptied upon the troubled wa-  
ters; the principles—which the locos  
say we never had—are all surrendered;  
the "harmonious whigs" are again  
"going on hand in hand together"; the  
"star that never sets," will be "saved"  
again—the "Dutch" will once more  
capture "Holland" and the *ninety-nine*  
which constitute the "spoils" so much  
carped about by our locofoeco friends,  
will all be passed around—whereupon  
each individual member of the har-  
monious Whig party will resolve him-  
self into a committee of the whole for  
the discussion of such principles as  
will best tend to the preservation of  
the interests and honor of the old Mon-  
tain State. We propose that the Age  
come in for its share of the spoils for  
its encouraging prediction.

Mr. Hobbs, the famous New York  
lock-maker, has picked the celebrated  
"Clubb lock," an English invention, at  
the World's Fair setting John Bull all  
aback by the result. Hobbs offered  
\$10,000 for the privilege of picking the  
lock that secures the great regal dia-  
mond of the Queen on exhibition at the  
Fair, but it was not deemed expedient  
to let him try.

HEIGHT OF WAVES.—Sir James C.  
Ross, in his voyage to the Southern  
Sea, says the result of experiments to  
have given only twenty-two feet for the  
entire height of the waves, or eleven feet  
above and below the general level of the  
ocean; the velocity of the undulations,  
eighty-nine miles per hour; and the in-  
terval between each wave, 1,910 feet.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER says  
that the balance of the fourth instal-  
ment of the Mexican indemnity will be  
paid on Saturday next: Last week drafts  
for \$150,000 were issued on the  
New York Sub-Treasury, to pay the  
semi-annual interest on the public debt  
due July 1st, making, with the Mexican  
indemnity, near \$2,500,000 in specie to  
be let out in New York this week besides  
\$1,000,000 in Boston.

MR. WEBSTER about to visit Home.—  
Mr. Webster will return to Washington  
on Wednesday, and will leave for Marsh-  
field, Mass., on the 10th July.

ROUSE'S POINT BRIDGE.—The bill  
which passed the assembly of New York  
on Saturday does not authorize a per-  
manent bridge over Lake Champlain,  
at Rouse's Point. It was a compromise  
bill, authorizing neither a bridge nor a  
ferry—but a kind of passage way par-  
taking of the nature of both. By the  
bill, the Northern (Ogdensburg) Rail-  
road company is authorized to extend a  
dock on piles, to within one hundred and  
fifty feet of the center of the waterway

NEW YORK.—The Whigs of the Sen-  
ate and Assembly held a caucus on Fri-  
day evening—all the members being  
present but three. It was decided to  
go into the districting of the State. The  
bill for the relief of the New York Vol-  
unteers who served in the Mexican  
war, was ordered to a third reading in  
the Senate on Saturday morning. The  
Senate have agreed to adjourn July 24.

MR. WADE, the new Whig United  
States Senator from Ohio, thus  
frankly and clearly "defines his posi-  
tion":

"First, then, I am a Whig, always a  
Whig, and nothing else—a Whig, be-  
cause I believe the best interests of our  
country are connected with the success  
of that party; always too much devoted  
to that party to see it lend itself to the  
furtherance of measures which I cannot  
approve, without an endeavor to  
prevent it so doing. It shall be my  
endeavor truly to represent this great  
State, and not any particular section of  
it. I shall, to the best of my ability,  
revoke any attempted encroachments of  
Slavery into territory now free, or any  
harmful and insidious attempt to over-  
come the Free States by threats of  
"disunion of the Union," or any  
measures intended to insult Northern  
feeling. You know that I am hostile  
to the "compromise measures," so called,  
and especially the "fugitive law," but I  
shall endeavor to deal fairly with the  
South. I do not intend to be an agita-  
tor, and while slavery will consent to  
remain within her own States without  
attempted aggression, I shall feel no  
disposition to interfere with her; in that  
I intend to be a true Whig.

ENDLESS PRINTING PRESSES.—Mr.  
J. Osburn, of Akron, Ohio, writes to  
the *Scientific American* that he has  
projected a printing press, by which he  
thinks he shall be able to print a table  
in one second of time. The idea embraced  
is, to have the forms stereotyped and  
curved for cylinders and to have cylin-  
ders so duplicated as to print both sides  
of the paper or book at one operation.

MISSISSIPPI.—The nominations for  
Congress in this State are now complete.  
All the members of the late Congress  
are candidates for re-election, and they  
are all opposed by Union candidates. D.  
B. Nabors opposes Jacob Thompson in  
the first district; John A. Wilcox opposes  
W. S. Featherston, in the second; John  
D. Freeman opposes J. W. McWaller, in  
the third; and A. B. Dawson opposes  
A. G. Brown, in the fourth district.

All the candidates, on both sides, are  
Democrats. The Mobile Advertiser pre-  
dicts that the nomination of General  
Quitman for Governor by the "Southern  
Rights" party, or Secessionists, will en-  
sure the election of General Foster by  
thousands of votes.

Mr. Hobbs, the famous New York  
lock-maker, has picked the celebrated  
"Clubb lock," an English invention, at  
the World's Fair setting John Bull all  
aback by the result. Hobbs offered  
\$10,000 for the privilege of picking the  
lock that secures the great regal dia-  
mond of the Queen on exhibition at the  
Fair, but it was not deemed expedient  
to let him try.

HEIGHT OF WAVES.—Sir James C.  
Ross, in his voyage to the Southern  
Sea, says the result of experiments to  
have given only twenty-two feet for the  
entire height of the waves, or eleven feet  
above and below the general level of the  
ocean; the velocity of the undulations,  
eighty-nine miles per hour; and the in-  
terval between each wave, 1,910 feet.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER says  
that the balance of the fourth instal-  
ment of the Mexican indemnity will be  
paid on Saturday next: Last week drafts  
for \$150,000 were issued on the  
New York Sub-Treasury, to pay the  
semi-annual interest on the public debt  
due July 1st, making, with the Mexican  
indemnity, near \$2,500,000 in specie to  
be let out in New York this week besides  
\$1,000,000 in Boston.

MR. WEBSTER about to visit Home.—  
Mr. Webster will return to Washington  
on Wednesday, and will leave for Marsh-  
field, Mass., on the 10th July.

ROUSE'S POINT BRIDGE.—The bill  
which passed the assembly of New York  
on Saturday does not authorize a per-  
manent bridge over Lake Champlain,  
at Rouse's Point. It was a compromise  
bill, authorizing neither a bridge nor a  
ferry—but a kind of passage way par-  
taking of the nature of both. By the  
bill, the Northern (Ogdensburg) Rail-  
road company is authorized to extend a  
dock on piles, to within one hundred and  
fifty feet of the center of the waterway

which is to be connected by a float on  
palle of carrying a train of cars, with a  
similar dock from the Vermont side—  
the float to be received in slips on either  
side, and when within the slips to leave  
a passage for vessels of at least 250 feet  
This contrivance admits of the free flow  
of water and of a free passage for vessels  
except at the instant when the float is  
passing from side to side—and during  
the winter, will afford all the conven-  
iences of a substantial bridge, by sta-  
tioning the float between the docks.

From the N. Y. Courier & Reg.  
THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The following table sets forth the  
dates of the elections which are to be  
held during the month of August next:

State	Date
Kentucky, Monday, August 4th	
Alabama, " "	
Arkansas, " "	
Missouri, " "	
Illinois, " "	
Iowa, " "	
N. Carolina, Thursday " 7th	
Tennessee, " "	

In the first four States, an exciting  
campaign is already in progress. Ken-  
tucky is to choose a Governor, Lieuten-  
ant Governor, Legislature, and ten  
members of Congress. The Whig candi-  
dates for Governor and Lieutenant  
Governor are Archibald Dixon and  
John B. Thompson; and the Democrat-  
ic, Lazarus W. Powell and Robert A.  
Wickliffe. The Whig nominations for  
Congress have been made in seven of  
the ten districts, all excepting the first  
the Hon. Linn Boyd's, which is strong-  
ly Democratic; the second, Hon. Jas.  
L. Johnson's, who has declined a re-  
election; and the 9th, Hon. John C.  
Macon's. The following is a list of the  
nominations (Whigs in italics):

Dist.	Whig candidates	Dem. candidates
1st	<i>James M. Clayton</i>	James M. Clayton
2d	<i>William F. Ward</i>	George A. Caldwell
3d	<i>Clarence B. Hill</i>	John B. Thompson
4th	<i>Adison White</i>	David Brock
5th	<i>Hamphrey Marshall Humphrey Marshall</i>	Charles S. Marshall
6th	<i>Leslie Condit</i>	Charles S. Marshall
7th	<i>William C. Marshall</i>	Richard H. Stanton

Cassius M. Clay, we should add, is  
"stumping the State" as the Emancipa-  
tion candidate for Governor; but we  
are confident that Kentucky will give  
a good account of herself in August,  
and not only triumphantly elect the  
Whig State ticket, but return an in-  
creased majority of Whigs to the next  
Congress.

Indiana has likewise to choose ten  
members of Congress. The late dele-  
gation was composed of 3 Democrats,  
1 Whig (Mr. McGough), and 1 Free  
Soil (Mr. Julian). The  
Hon. William J. Brown, [Dem.] whose  
connection with the Speakership in De-  
cember, 1848, is doubtless fresh in our  
reader's recollection, has not been pre-  
sented as a candidate for re-election.  
We are pleased to notice that the In-  
dian State Sentinel, [Dem.] is op-  
posing the re-election of Mr. Julian, the  
Free Soil Democrat, from the district  
formerly represented by the Hon. Cal-  
houn B. Smith, Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham